

STAT

Page Denied

STAT

SOVIET AND CHINESE HELP
ACCELERATES NORTH KOREAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY

[Comment: The following information on the extent of the economic recovery of North Korea due to Soviet and Chinese assistance is based on the Chinese Communist paper, Kung-jen Jih-pao, covering the period 19 December 1953 through 29 January 1954.]

PRODUCTION EXPANDS MULTIFOLD -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 19 Dec 53

P'yongyang, 18 December (Hsin-hua) -- Soviet and Chinese assistance has been accelerating the North Korean economic recovery to an amazing degree.

The P'yongyang Electric Bulb Factory has been able to change its methods of operation from the handicraft process to modern production methods with the help of various machines shipped from China. Its production has doubled the [Korean] prewar level and its quality has improved 50 percent.

The North Korean construction-materials industry also has expanded its capacity due to Soviet technical assistance. Brick production has increased 20- to 30-fold over the prewar level, while cement production has tripled. Many varieties of refractory materials are now in production.

After the procurement of Soviet machine tools of all kinds, the machinery manufacturing industry tripled its production, and has the possibility of expanding as much as seven- to eight-fold the "previous" level. In some cases the individual worker's productivity has increased ten-fold.

SUP'UNG DAM UNDER REPAIR WITH SOVIET HELP -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 31 Dec 53

The reconstruction of the Sup'ung power plant is high on the list of postwar industrial reconstruction projects in North Korea.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Soviet-North Korean economic pact, a large number of Soviet reconstruction technicians and a large amount of equipment started coming in to help rebuild the Sup'ung dam and other important generating plants in North Korea.

Kung-jen Jih-pao, 19 Dec 53

P'yongyang, 18 December (Hsin-hua) -- At an undisclosed power-generating plant (presumably the Sup'ung generating plant), the No 2 generator has been repaired and is now in service. The repair on the No 3 generator is progressing rapidly with Soviet technical and material support.

FACTORIES, MINES, AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES EXCEED 1953 QUOTAS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 17 Jan 54

P'yongyang, 16 January (Hsin-hua) -- North Korean plants, mines, and transportation services exceeded their production quotas for 1953. Workers of the electric industry and coal mines have supplied, during and after the Korean war, an adequate supply of power and fuel for both industrial and consumer uses. Coal production in 1953 exceeded the planned quota by 40 percent as the workers directed their efforts toward mechanization and increased efficiency in mining operations.

STAT

In the transportation field, the 1953 automobile transportation quota was completed on 30 November and by the end of the year the automobile transportation service exceeded the 1953 quota by 72 percent, while the sea transport service exceeded the annual quota by 21.9 percent. The railroad transport service fulfilled its 1953 quota on 5 December.

The following enterprises also surpassed their 1953 quotas: Sunghori Cement, Koksan Mine [gold, silver, lead, and zinc], Kuang Mine [gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc], Sariwon Textile, Najin Ironworks, Ch'ongp'yong Ceramics, Sinsang Consolidated Factory, Yanghwa Fishery, and Yonsa Forestry Products. The Hungnam Fertilizer Factory also exceeded its quota in 20 major products. In Hamgyong-pukto, eight factories completed their 1953 quotas.

NEW SCHOOLS TO TRAIN RECONSTRUCTION CADRES -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 29 Jan 54

P'yongyang, 27 January (Hsin-hua) -- The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently established two new universities to train economic rehabilitation cadres and technicians for the purpose of helping the North Korean economic recovery. These universities are called the University for the People's Economy and the Reconstruction University.

The former was the result of the merger of the cabinet-controlled Academy of Political Science and Economics and the Central Cadres Training School. It will open in February and will have five departments: national reconstruction, planned economy, cooperative economy, commercial science, and finance and banking. Altogether ten courses will be offered and 3 years of study will be required for graduation.

The Reconstruction University opened on 31 December 1953. It is operated by the Korea National Reconstruction Committee and devotes itself to training cadres and technicians in the specialized fields of economic reconstruction. It has three departments: building construction, construction engineering, and the department for industrial cadres.

- E N D -

STAT